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PAINTING

N-225

**Chapter wise Reference Book
Including Many Solved Sample Papers**

Based on

N.I.O.S. Class – X
National Institute of Open Schooling

By : Gaurav Sahni



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**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

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Solved Sample Paper - 1

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

Painting - X

Time : 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 30

Note : (i) Attempt all questions.

(ii) Each question having 1 mark should be answered in about 10 words.

(iii) Each question having 2 marks should be answered in about 30 words.

(iv) Each question having 3 marks should be answered in about 50 words.

Q. 1. What is the contribution of the Kushan?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 12, Q. No. 6.

Q. 2. What is the hairstyle of the Dancing girl?

Ans. Her hair dressed in a complicated coiffure, standing in a provocative posture, with one arm on her hip and one lanky leg half bent.

Q. 3. Write one characteristic of Guler School and mention its most favourite themes of painting.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 40-41, Q. No. 4 and Q. No. 2 (Intext Questions 3.1).

Q. 4. Describe Kanntha Saree.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 53, Q. No. 3 (Intext Questions 4.3).

Q. 5. What is the meaning of Phulkari? And what are the materials used?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 53, Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 2 (Intext Questions 4.2).

Q. 6. What is the medium of Painting Monalisa? And who is the painter? Why it is so famous?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 64, Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 2 (Intext Questions 5.2).

Or

What is Renaissance? Indicate the main features of renaissance.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 64, Q. No. 1 (Terminal Exercise).

Q. 7. Write any three features of Brahmacharies Painting.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 106, Q. No. 3.

Q. 8. What is the style of Dali? Name one of his painting.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 92, Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 3 (Intext Questions 7.2).

Q. 9. What is the medium of Hans Damayanti? Who is the Artist? Indicate his importance in Indian art.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 104, Q. No. 1 (Intext Questions 8.1) and Page No. 106, Q. No. 2 (Terminal Exercise).

Q. 10. What is Kolam? What kind of symbolic forms are used in it?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 45, 'Kolam'.

Q. 11. Why was Degas different from other Impressionist painters?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 77, Q. No. 1, 2 and Q. No. 3 (Intext Questions 6.3).

Q. 12. What did Monet want to capture in his painting?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 76, Q. No. 3 (Intext Questions 6.1).

Also Add: He liked to paint when the sun or any type of light reflected off the water because it would create a kind of shiny and glittery scene. This painting depicts a scene around sunset where the light is reflecting off the water has a purplish red colour while the water lilies give it a nice accent. It is an oil on canvas painting which Monet liked very much that gives the painting a lot of detail.

Q. 13. Name the Print Marking techniques used by artists.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 117, Q. No. 1 (Intext Questions 9.1) and Page No. 115, 'Print Making'.

Q. 14. Define ritualistic art.

Ans. Ritualistic art is the art form based on the rituals followed in religious or social beliefs. Ritual art forms are performed with particular motives like attaining prosperity, eliminating evil possessions and diseases or pleasing a deity.

Q. 15. Write on few important qualities of Souza's "The Landscape in Red".

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 117, Q. No. 2 (Intext Questions 9.4).

Q. 16. Write about the techniques of Fresco-Buono.

Ans. Fresco is a floral painting technique that involves painting with water-based paint directly onto wet plaster so that the paint becomes an integral part of the plaster.

Q. 17. Where is Bishnupur? How are the temples of Bishnupur decorated?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 41, Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 2 (Intext Questions 3.3).



Solved Sample Paper - 2

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

Painting - X

Time : 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 30

Note : (i) Attempt all questions.

(ii) Each question having 1 mark should be answered in about 10 words.

(iii) Each question having 2 marks should be answered in about 30 words.

(iv) Each question having 3 marks should be answered in about 50 words.

Q. 1. Describe briefly the sculpture “Krishna Supporting Mount Govardhan”.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 25, Q. No. 4.

Q. 2. State the designs, motifs and material used in Kantha.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 53, Q. No. 1 Q. No. 2 (Intext Questions 4.3).

Q. 3. Identify the different regional folk forms of India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 53, Q. No. 1 (Terminal Exercise).

Q. 4. Describe some of the floor decoration art of India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-4, Page No. 53, Q. No. 1 (Intext Question 4.1).

Q. 5. Determine the style of the painting “Man with Violin” and name the painter.

Ans. Pablo Picasso was one of the most famous artists of all time, known for his surrealist and cubist paintings. Picasso was born in Spain in 1881 and spent his life in both Spain and France. He was notorious for having recurring themes or phases in his work. A violin was a common still life subject in Pablo Picasso's paintings. Here, we will explore the recurring theme of violins and how those paintings differed from one another.

Pablo Picasso's "Violin" was done during his cubist period and is a piece that uses mixed media and charcoal. This still life features two newspaper clippings that are attached to the cardboard that acts as the canvas.

Q. 6. Write at least ten words on Salvador Dali.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 92, Q. No. 1, Q. No. 2, Q. No. 3, Q. No. 4 (Intext Questions 7.2).

Q. 7. Why Cezanne is regarded as the father of ‘Cubism’?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-7, Page No. 92, Q. No. 1 (Terminal Exercise).

Q. 8. Give a general description of “Black Princess” of Ajanta.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 9, Q. No. 3, Q. No. 4 and Q. No. 5 (Intext Questions 1.3).

Q. 9. Find two interesting qualities of the statue “Dancing Girl” of Mohenjo-Daro.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 9, Q. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Intext Questions 1.1).

Q. 10. How did Degas develop his own style?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 77, Q. No. 1 (Intext Questions 6.3)

Q. 11. Write a note on Van Gogh.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-6, Page No. 77, Q. No. 1, 2, 3 and Q. No. 4 (Intext Questions 6.5).

Q. 12. Describe the themes of Raja Ravi Varma's painting with example.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 99, 'Raja Ravi Varma'.

Q. 13. What is Chola mandalam? How it is related to Panikar?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 117, Q. No. 2 (Intext Questions 9.3).

Q. 14. Write about two painters of India who became famous in abroad.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-9, Page No. 118, Q. No. 2.

Q. 15. Determine the place of Leonardo da Vinci the Renaissance period.

Ans. Leonardo (1452-1519) was the ultimate "Renaissance man" for the breadth of his intellect, interest and talent and his expression of humanist and classical values. Leonardo's best-known works, including the "Mona Lisa" (1503-05), "The Virgin of the Rocks" (1485) and the fresco "The Last Supper" (1495-98), showcase his unparalleled ability to portray light and shadow, as well as the physical relationship between figures-humans, animals and objects alike-and the landscape around them.

Q. 16. What are the main characteristics of Jain Miniature painting? Give an example.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-3, Page No. 43, Q. No. 4.

Q. 17. Review the evolution of Modern Indian Art.

Ans. Ref.: Modern Art is the period between 1860s to 1970s in which different artistic styles were produced. During this period, the traditional practices and values were rejected and the modern art was evolved. ■ ■

Sample Preview of The Chapter

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MODULE-1: INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN ART

History and Appreciation of Art (From 3000 BC to 600 AD)



INTRODUCTION

History of Indian Art is as old as the Indian civilization itself and every major period of history has given India newer modes of expression and newer forms of art. As India was well connected to the outside world through both sea and land routes, the influence of cultures of other lands have always been felt in the art of India. These myriad influences have enriched Indian Art over the years and in the new 21st century. The Indus Valley Civilization that thrived between 2500 and 1700 BC was a contemporary of the Mesopotamia civilization.

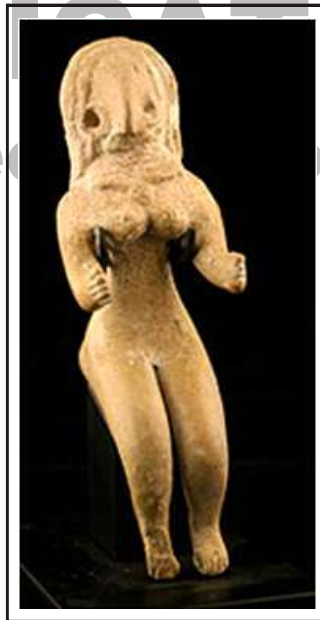
Mauryan period marked a new beginning in Indian history. Highly polished quality of the sculpted pillars from the Ashokan period are treasure of Indian art. After the Mauryans, when the Sungas came to power, they continued with the artistic activity and we got the

great Stupa and sculptures of Sanchi in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The Kushans, who had come from outside India, helped in the progress. During this period, we see the development of the sculpted portraiture for the first time.

The Mauryan School of Art was also similar in many aspects to this form of realism. However, The Gandhar style was followed only in a part of Indian sub-continent. There were many other forms of art that were prevalent which showed various degrees of abstraction and realism. Another important period in the history of Indian art was the Gupta Period, when the Ajanta Caves were built. The murals in these caves depict *Jataka* tales. Similar paintings can also be seen the Elephanta and Ellora caves. The coming of the Muslim invaders in India brought in new influences in Indian art.



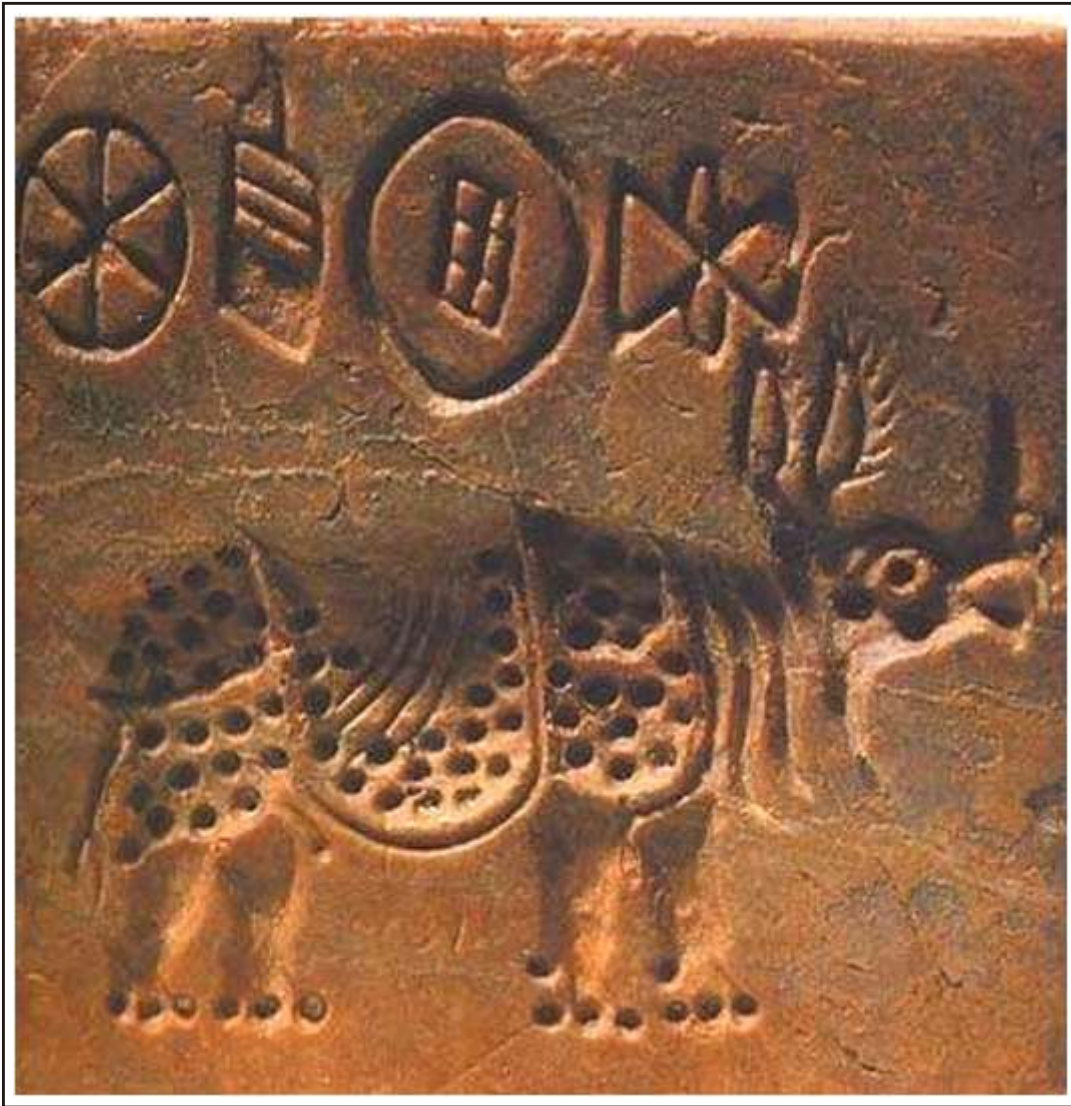
Indus Valley Civilization



Sculpture of Indus Valley

ART AND CRAFT OF INDUS VALLEY

Art and Craft of Indus Valley hold a position of excellence. It is popularly said that the Indus Valley art and craft also had a fascination for natural forms and they depicted human figures very closely to their original forms.



Bull Sculpture

Art and Craft of Indus Valley: Art and craft of Indus Valley Civilization touched the peak of excellence in its contemporary times. The Indus Valley Civilization is one of the initial urban civilizations in the world, along with its contemporaries, Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt. The people of this ancient Indus river valley developed new techniques in handicraft. Chronologically, the Harappan civilization is categorised into three phases:

- (i) Early Harappan Phase (3500 BC-2600 BC):** It draws the town-planning in the form of mud structures, elementary trade, arts and crafts, etc.
- (ii) Mature Harappan Phase (2600 BC-1900 BC):** It depicts the well developed towns with the burnt brick structures, inland and foreign trade, crafts of various types, etc.
- (iii) Late Harappan Phase (1900 BC-1400 BC):** The late phase of decline during which many cities were abandoned and the and the gradual decay of the urbanization.



Gold in Harappan Civilization

USE OF GOLD IN HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

The Harappan people were well aware of almost all the metals except iron. They manufactured the elements made up of silver and gold. The gold materials like beads, armlets, needles and other ornaments. But the usage of silver was more common than gold. A large number of silver ornaments, dishes, etc. have been discovered. A number of copper tools and weapons have also been discovered. The common tools included axe,

saws, chisels, knives, spearheads and arrowheads. It is very important to note that the arms and the ammunitions produced by the Harappans. They were mostly defensive in nature as there is no evidence of weapons like swords, spears and arrows etc. Stone tools were also commonly used among the Harappans. The copper was brought mainly from Khetri in Rajasthan.

Art and Craft of Indus Valley Scriptures of Harappa in Harappan Civilization



Terracotta figures from Harappa